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ing capacity, that it would have been able to transport all the supplies and munitions so badly needed by the Russian armies in 1914-1916, and would thus have profoundly affected the progress of the present war.

G. H. B.

*An Inquiry into the Nature of Peace and the Terms of its Perpetuation.* By THORSTEIN VEBLEN. New York: Macmillan. 1917. 367 p.

Professor Veblen has written not a mere plea for peace, but a scholarly and very suggestive discussion of the nature of international peace and of the possibility of making it permanent. The first part of his work treats of the State and its relation to War and Peace, and of the nature and uses of patriotism. In presenting the conditions of a lasting peace, he contends that the patriotic spirit of modern peoples is the abiding source of conflict among nations; hence any calculus of the chances of peace will be a reckoning of forces which may be counted on to keep a patriotic nation in an unstable equilibrium of peace. The Great Powers, however, are of two contrasted kinds: those which may safely be counted on spontaneously to take the offensive and those which will fight only on provocation. To the former class belong Germany and Japan, whose Imperial ambitions are the prospective cause of future wars. Peace can be maintained in two ways: submission to their dominion or the elimination of these two Imperial Powers; there is no middle course. But the transformation of Germany and Japan into republics, with the hoped-for dying away of their excessively bellicose patriotism, will not be enough to establish lasting peace. Other important conditions are the elimination of the present international rivalry for colonies, dependencies and preferential advantage in overseas markets, and the modification of the existing competitive regime in business and industry within the capitalistic nations.

G. H. B.

*Philippine Progress Prior to 1898.* A source book of Philippine history, to supply a fairer view of Filipino participation and supplement the defective Spanish accounts. By AUSTIN CRAIG AND CONRADO BENITEZ. Manila: Philippine Education Co. 1916. Vol. I, 136 p; Vol. II, 552 p.

Professors Craig and Benitez, of the College of Liberal Arts of the University of the Philippines, have in part written, and

in part compiled, these two volumes, primarily for the use of the advanced Filipino students. But they have, at the same time, performed a real service for all those interested in Philippine history. In their preface, the authors state, "Among the many wrongs done the Filipinos by Spaniards, to be charged against their undeniably large debt to Spain, one of the greatest, if not the most frequently mentioned, was taking from them their good name. . . . This work is pre-requisite to the needed re-writing of Philippine history as the story of its people."

Volume I consists of two parts: the first, an account of the industrial development of the Old Philippines; the second, the history of the Pre-Spanish Philippines, and of the beginnings of Philippine nationalism. Volume II, entitled, "The Former Philippines through Foreign Eyes," is made up of a number of translations of valuable foreign accounts of the Islands; the most important of them is "Feodor Jagor's Travels in the Philippines," based upon his experiences in 1859-1860.

These volumes should be consulted by all American students interested in the Philippines and should be in our college and university libraries.

G. H. B.

*American Influence upon the Agriculture of Hokkaido, Japan.*

Published by the College of Agriculture, Tohoku Imperial University. Sapporo, Japan. 1915. 23 p.

An interesting and valuable pamphlet, evidently written by Prof. Shosuke Sato, who completed his education in the United States, and whose later visit to this country some three years ago, is pleasantly remembered in many of our colleges and universities.

"In 1870," the pamphlet states, "Governor Kuroda (of Hokkaido, the northernmost of the large Japanese islands) made a journey of inspection through the United States, and was favorably impressed by the general condition of that country. As a result, he returned to Japan in the following June with General Horace Capron and three other Americans as his advisers. He also brought back with him many American machines, farm stocks, and variety of seeds." During the following ten years 45 other Americans came to aid in the development of Hokkaido. In speaking of the livestock industry, the author says; "so long as the drivers and farmers of Hokkaido use such English as "Whoa" and "Back" in driving horses so long can we never forget the American influence"

G. H. B.